A GENERALL PROGNOSTICATION FOR EVER.

Fruitfullie augmented with manie plaine, *briefe, choſen Rules, concerning all purpoſes*, and verie expedient for all *maner of perſons whatſoeuer*:

The heads whereof yee may beholde in *the next Page following.*



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A GENERALL PROGNOSTICATION FOR EVER.

¶ *How to judge of the Weather by the riſing and ſetting of the Sunne.*

THE Sunne in the Horizon, or Riſing, cleare and bright, ſheweth a pleaſant day: but thinlye ouer-caſt with a Clowd, betokneth foule Wether. Alſo, at the ſetting of the Sun, if the bodie therof bee diuerſlie coloured, or redde, or diſperſed about with ſelfe-like Clowds, the Beams red, and of length, it pronounceth great Windes,

the next daye from that part. Blackneſſe in the Sunne, or Moone, betokeneth Water. Redde, ſignifieth winde.

The Element redde in the Euening, the next day faire: But in the Morning redde, Winde and Raine. Alſo the Sunne Beames ſpotted greene, pale, or blacke, gathered to a Clowde, ſignifieth Raine. Farther, the Sunne at the ſetting plainlie ſeene without anie Clowde, declareth a faire Night to enſue.

Heere note: *Ptolomie* willeth vs diligentlie to obſerue the Circle, or Circles, about the Sunne: If it bee cleare, and the Circle of no continuance, beholde faire Weather: if manie of them, Winde.

Winds more vehement, are ſignified, if that the Circles be ſomewhat redde, here and there broken: But thoſe obſcured, thicke and blacke, looke for Colde, winde, and Snow.

Heere note, that what is ſpoken of the Sun, touching the Circles, the ſame is meant alſo of the Moone.

Alſo know, that greater Windes happen in the Day, than in the Night.

¶ *How Weather is declared by the colour of the Moone, and by the nature of the Signe wherein ſhee is.*

IF the Moone in the third of her change, yea, three

three dayes before the Full, or in the middeſt of the Quarter be found of pure light, nothing compaſſing her, the ende direct vp, ſhe promiſeth faire weather: But bent to redde colour, prouoketh Winde. The Moone pale, or ſomewhat inclined to blacke, obſcure, or thicke, threatneth Raine.

Alſo by the nature of the Signe, Weather may bee judged thus, according to *Stoflerinus*, *Monte-Regius*, *Leupoldus*, and famous *Guido Bonatus*, with manie others, well trauelled in the mutations of the Aire.

COnſider the nature of the Signe wherein the Moone is at the Change, Quarter and Full: If ſhee bee in hote and drie Signes, as ♈ *Aries*, ♌ *Leo*, and ♐ *Sagitarius*, in Winter a good token of faire Weather: in Summer, a great ſignification of immoderate heate. If in earthie, colde, and drie Signes, as ♉ *Taurus*, ♍ *Virgo*, and ♑ *Capricorne*, in Winter, judge Cold, Froſt, and Snow to enſue: but in Summer temperate Weather. In airie and windie Signs, as ♊ *Gemini*, ♎ *Libra*, and ♒ *Aquarius*, much Winde. If in watrie, colde, and moiſt Signs, as ♋ *Cancer*, ♏ *Scorpio*, and ♓ *Piſces*, in Winter, wet Weather: in Summer, a pleaſant temperature.

¶ *To judge of Weather by the Starres.*

BEholde the Starres, whoſe magnitude yee know beſt: If they appeare of much light, in bigneſſe great, more blazing than they are commonlie, it betokeneth great Winde, or moiſture in that part where they appeare. In Winter, Colde & Froſt. When Starres ſeeme to run in the Element, it ſheweth Winde. Affirme alſo alteration of Weather, if the Starres bee few in number, clowdie, and of little light. And when dimme Starres appeare, with long fierie tailes, judge Winds, and great drought: the more in number, the greater effect. When Starres in the night, as it is ſaide, ſhoote, or ſeeme to fall, it argueth Winde in that part: if in diuerſe places, inordinate Winds: if in all places, they pronounce Windes, Thunders, Lightninges, yea, Weather moſt tempeſtuous.

¶ *How by the Clowds change of Weather is perceiued.*

IF thicke Clowds, reſembling Flockes, or rather great heaps of Wooll, bee gathered in manie places, they ſhewe Raine. Alſo, when groſſe, thicke, darke Clowdes, right ouer the North parte, or ſomewhat declining to the Weſt, are cloſe with the Earth, immediatelie followeth Raine. If they appeare like Hilles, ſome deale from the Earth, a good token of Weather ouer-paſſed.

Blacke

Blacke Clowdes ſignifie Raine. White Clowds appearing in Winter, at the Sunne riſing, two or three dayes together, prognoſticate Colde and Snow.

¶ *How Weather is knowne after the Change of the Moone, by the Prime day.*

SVndayes Prime, drie Weather. Mondayes Prime, moyſt Weather. Tueſdays Prime colde and windie. VVedneſdayes Prime, wonderfull. Thurſdayes Prime, faire and cleare. Fridayes Prime, mixt VVeather. Saturndayes Prime, moyſt weather.

☞ *Now enſue extraordinarie tokens for the knowledge of Weather.*

SOme haue obſerued euill Weather to follow, when as watrie Fowles leaue the Sea, deſiring Land. The Fowles of the Land flying high. Thy crying of Fowles about VVaters, making a noyſe with their winges. Alſo the Seas ſwelling, with vnaccuſtomed waues. If Beaſtes eate greedilie: If they licke their hooues: If they ſuddenlie mooue heere and there, making a noyſe, breathing vp to the Aire, with open noſtrils, Raine followeth. And the buſie heauing of Moules: The appea-

ring or comming out of VVorms: Hennes re-ſorting to the Peartch or Rouſt, couered with Duſt, declareth Raine. The ample working of the Spinner in the Aire: The Ant buſied with her Egges: The Bees in faire Weather not farre wandering: The continuall prating of the Crow, chieflie twiſe or thriſe quick calling, ſheweth Tempeſt. VVhen the Crow or Rauen gapeth againſt the Sunne in Summer, heat folowes: If they buſie themſelues in pruyning or waſhing, and that in VVinter, looke for Raine. The vnaccuſtomed noyſe of Poultrie: the noyſe of Swine, and of Peacockes, declareth Raine. The Swallow flying, and beating the VVater: The chirping of the Sparrow in the morning, ſignifieth Raine. Raine ſuddenly dried vp: Wooddy couerings ſtraighter than of cuſtome: Belles heard farther than commonlie: The wallowing of Dogges: The alterations of the Cocke crowing, &c. all declare rainie Weather.

They who are deſirous to knowe more of the afore-ſaide, let them reade graue *Virgil*, *Primo Georgicorum*, *At Bor*, &c.

¶ *Other ſhort obſeruations for the Weather, and ſeaſons of the yeere.*

SI pluat in Feſto Martini Bulloniani,
Quadraginta Dies continuare ſolet.

If

If on the Feaſt of Martin Bullon it raine,
Then fourtie dayes after it vſes ſo remaine.

Si ſit clara dies Maria purificante,
Major erit Hyems, & pejor quam fuit ante.

If the day of Candlemes bee cleare,
The Winter ſhal be greater & worſe that yere.

If the Deere on the Roode daye lye downe and riſe drie,
Then fourtie dayes faire follow vſuallie.

¶ *The length and ſhortneſſe of dayes and nights in the yeere.*

L*Ambert, Gregorii, nox eſt æquata diei.*

On Lamberts day and Gregorie,
The Night and Day in length agree.

Vitus Lucia, ſunt duo Solſtitia.

Saint Vi'e and Luce called the Bright,
Our longeſt Day, and ſhorteſt Night.

ERRA PATER ſayth:

C*Lara Dies Pauli, bona tempora denotat anni,*
Si fuerint venti, deſignant prœlia genti:

Si

Si fuerint nebulæ, pereunt animalia quæque,
Si nix & pluvia, tunc fient tempora chara,
Sed ſi vult Dominus, convertit is omnia ſolus.

If the day of Saint Paul bee cleare,
Then ſhall betide an happie Yeere:
If it doe chance to ſnow or raine,
Then ſhall bee deare all kinde of Graine:
But if the Winde then bee aloft,
Warres ſhall vexe this Realme full oft:
And if the Clowds make darke the Skie,
Both Neate and Fowle that Yeere ſhall die.
But if it pleaſe the *GOD* of Might,
He will cauſe all things happen right.

Nowe ſeeing wee haue ſufficientlie declared howe, and by what Rules and Tokens *Weather is iudged, wee thinke it conuenient* to adjoyne heere a briefe Collection, howe *Plentie, Dearth, Sickneſſe, Death, Alterations,* Troubles, Warres, &c. are for euer perceiued.

¶ *Rules to prognoſticate the aforeſaid, by the falling out of New-yeeres day.*

IT is affirmed by ſome, that when Newyeers day falleth on the Sondaye, then a pleaſant

VVinter

VVinter doeth enſue: A naturall Summer, Fruit ſufficient, Harueſt indifferent, yet ſome Winde and Raine: Manie Marriages: Plentie of Wine and Honey: Death of young Men and Cattell: Robberies in moſt places: Newes of Prelates, and of Kinges, and cruell warres in the ende.

On Monday, a VVinter ſomewhat vncomfortable: Summer temperate: No plentie of Fruite: Manie Fanſies and Fables opened: Agues ſhall reigne: Kinges and manie others ſhall die: Marriages ſhall be in moſt places: and a common fall of Gentlemen.

On Tueſdaye, a ſtormie VVinter: A wette Summer: A diuers Harueſt: Corne and Fruite indifferent, yet Hearbes in Gardens ſhall not flouriſh: Great Sickneſſes of Men, Women, and young Children: Beaſtes ſhall hunger-ſtarue, and die of the Botch: Manie Shippes, Galleyes, Hulks, and Barks, ſhall be loſt: The bloodie Fluxes ſhall kill manie men: All thinges deare, except Corne.

On VVedneſday, loe, a warme VVinter: In the ende Snow and Froſt: A clowdie Summer: Plenty of Fruite, Corne, Hay, VVine, and Honey: Great paine to VVomen with Child, and death to Infantes: Good for Sheepe: Newes of

Kings:

Kinges: Great VVarres, Battell, and Slaughter towards the middeſt.

On Thurſday, both VVinter and Summer windy: A rainy Harueſt: Therefore wee ſhall haue ouer-flowinges: Much Fruite: plenty of Honey: yet Fleſh ſhall bee deare: Cattell in generall ſhall die: Great Troubles, Warres, &c. VVith a licentious life of the Feminine Sexe.

On Friday, VVinter ſtormy: Summer ſcant pleaſant: Harueſt indifferent: Little ſtore of Fruit, VVine, and Honey: Corne deare: Many bleare Eyes: Youth ſhall die: Earthquakes are perceiued in many places: Plenty of Thunders, Lightninges, and Tempeſtes: vvith a ſudden death of Cattell.

On Saturnday, a meane Winter: Summer very hote: A late Harueſt: Good cheape Garden Hearbes: Much burning: Plenty of Hempe, Flaxe, and Honey: Olde folks ſhall die in moſt places: Feuers and Tertians ſhall grieue many people: Great muttering of Warres: Murders ſhall bee ſuddenly committed in many places for light matters.

¶ *The Yeere what it is.*

A Yeere, by the course of the Sunne, hath twelue Moneths.

By the course of the Moone, thirteene Moethes.

Of VVeekes, fiftie and two: that is, Three hundreth, threescore, and fiue dayes. Except it bee Leape Yeere; and then it hath three hundreth, threescore, and sixe dayes.

The Yeere diuided into foure quarters.

THe Spring time is hote and moyst: and continueth from the tenth of March, vnto the twelfth of Iune.

The Summer is hote and drie: and continueth from the twelfth of Iune, vnto the fourteenth of September.

Harueſt is colde and drie: and continueth from the fourteenth of September, vnto the twelfth of December.

VVinter is cold and moyst: and continueth from the twelfth of December, vnto the tenth of March.

The euill (Dismall) dayes in the yeere are thirtie and three.

Ianuarie hath eight Dismall dayes, to wit,

the

the firſt, ſecond, fourth, fifth, tenth, fifteenth ſeuenteenth, and nineteenth. Drinke whi VVine in this moneth, who may haue it.

Februarie hath three dayes: the eight, th tenth, and the ſeuenteenth. Eate no Pottag of Mallowes, for they are venomous.

March hath three dayes, the fifteenth, ſix teenth, and nineteenth: the twentie eight day not altogether ſo euill. All ſweete meate are good.

April hath two dayes, the ſixteenth, an the twentie one. Vſe hote meates, of ligh digeſtion.

May hath three dayes: the ſeuenth, fif teenth, and twentie. Riſe early, and vſe t take Breake-faſt.

Iune hath two dayes: the fourth and th ſeauenth. Sage and Lettuice are whole ſome to eate this moneth.

Iulie hath two dayes, the fifteenth, and th twentieth. Abſtaine from carnall Luſtes.

Auguſt hath two dayes: the nineteenth, and the twentieth. Abſtaine from Pottage, and all hote meates, and drinks of Spicerie.

September hath two dayes: the ſixth, and the ſeuenth. Eate good Fruit.

October hath but one euill day: to wit, the ſixth. Good Wine is wholſome.

November hath two dayes: the fifteenth, and the nineteenth. Draw no blood.

December hath three euill dayes: the ſixth, the ſeuenth, and the ninth. Bleede not ouermuch: neither warme thy Legges at the Fire.

To know the Dogge-dayes.

THE Dogge-dayes doe alwayes beginne the ſixth day of Iulie, and ende the ſeuenteenth day of Auguſt.

A perpetuall rule for Eaſter day.

IN *March* after the firſt C,
Looke the Prime where euer it bee:
The third Sunday after, Eaſter day ſhall bee.
If the Prime on the Sunday bee,
Thereafter reckon Sundayes three.

To know how manie dayes euery Moneth in the yeere hath.

Thirtie Dayes hath September,
April, Iune, and November:

Februa-

Februarie hath eight and twentie alone,
And all the reſt haue thirtie and one.

Now before wee ſpeake of Comets, Earthquakes, Sonne and Moone eclipſed, &c. we thinke it not amiſſe to ſhew the names and characters of the Planets and Aſpects.

VNderſtande, there are ſeauen mooueable Starres, moſte pleaſant to the ſight, the higheſt, *Saturne*, then *Iupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, *Venus*, *Mercurie*, and *Luna* next to the Earth.

Loe, heere they followe in order, both the Characters of the ſeauen Planets, and the twelue Signes.

The ſeuen Planets.

♄ Saturne, ♃ Iupiter, ♂ Mars, ☉ Sol,
♀ Venus, ☿ Mercurie, ☽ Luna.

The characters of the twelue ſignes.

♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini, ♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo,
♍ Virgo, ♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpio, ♐ Sagitarius,
♑ Capricornus, ♒ Aquarius, ♓ Piſces.

Now although we haue alreadie opened diuerſe wayes, both for the Learned and vnlearned, how all the aforeſaide may eaſilie bee marked aforehand; yet We thinke it meet, for the farther knowledge thereof, not to omit heere the naturall cauſes of ſuch and ſo manie alterations of Aire: Loe, therefore, orderlie they follow.

¶ *Naturall cauſes, conducing to all the aforeſaid: And firſt of the Raine-bow.*

THE Raine-bowe is the ſhining and rebounding of Beames of Light, which turne to the contrarie vapour againe in the Clowde. It declareth ſometimes Raine, and manie times faire Weather: VVhen the one, and howe the other, is declared in the effectes of the Raine-bow following.

The effects of the Raine-bow.

IF in the morning the Raine-bow appeare, it ſignifieth moyſture, vnleſſe great drought of the Aire worke the contrarie. If in the Euening it ſhew it ſelfe, faire weather enſueth, ſo that aboundant moyſte aire take not away the effect *Or thus*:

The Raine-bow appearing, if it bee faire, it betokeneth foule weather. If it appeare foule,

looke for faire weather. The greener, the more raine. The redder, the more wind.

Of Raine.

RAine is a colde vapour, an earthie humour or fumoſities, out of water or earth drawn vp by the vertue of the Sun, to the nether part of the middle ſpace of the Aire, there through Colde thickned, then diſſolued: thus engendered, falleth on the Earth.

Heere I omitte to ſpeake of miraculous Raines, as Milke, Blood, Fleſh, Yron, Wooll, Meale, &c. But they who deſire to reade of ſuch like raines, let them reade *Plinius*, in his ſecond Booke, and fiftie eight Chapter.

Of Froſt, aud Dew.

A Colde moyſt vapour, a little way drawne vp in the Day, thorow faint heat of the Sunne, deſcendeth in the Night, diſſolued on the Earth, there congelated, or reſolued into water, the one is called Froſt, the other Dew. The laſt is ſigne of faire weather in the Spring or Harueſt.

Of Snow.

IT is a moyſt vapour, drawne vp to the middle Region of the Aire: then thickned, and frozen

frozen into the body of a Clowde: ſo congelated, deſcendeth.

Of Hayle.

A Clowde reſolued into water, in the fall congelated, maketh Hayle. The higher it commeth from aboue, and the longer it tarrieth in the aire, the rounder Hayle.

Of Windes.

WInde is a multitude of drie exhalations, drawne vp from the Earth: and aboue the Earth enforced here and there.

Of Earthquakes in the moſt quiet time.

PLenty of winds, entered into holes, cones, or caues of the Earth, which abſent from aboue the Earth, cauſeth quietneſſe: the violent burſting out of them, (the Earth cloſed againe) is the Earthquake.

Signum eſt futurorum Bellorum.

Tokens of Earthquakes to come.

A Fierie Clowde, appearing in the Element, like a little Pillar, is a token of Earthquakes to come. The obſcurity or dark-

neſſe of the Sunne, without Clowdes, and ſtrangely coloured, bloody, or otherwiſe, is a token of Earthquakes.

Alſo when Well-waters and others or troubled, or ſalt, or infected by ſauour, &c.

A great quietneſſe of aire by ſea and land, and chiefly long abſence of winds.

Alſo ſtrange noyſes heard, as clamours of men, ruſhing of harneſſe, mournings, lamentations, &c. All theſe things haue bene obſerued to ſignifie Earth-quakes at hand.

Of Thunders what they are.

THunder is the quenching of fire in a Clowd. Or Thunder is an exhalation hot and dry, mixed with moyſture, carried vp to the middle Region: there thickned, and wrapped into a Clowde. Of this hot matter, coupled with moyſtneſſe, cloſed in the Clowde, groweth a ſtrife: the heate beating, and breaking out the ſides of the Clowde, with a thundering noyſe: the fire then diſperſed, is the Ligtning.

The ſignification of Thunders and Lightnings.

THunders in the morning, ſignifie winde: about noone, raine: in the euening great tem-

tempeſt. Some write, that Sundays Thunder ſhould bring the death of learned men, Iudges and others. Mondayes thunder, the death of Women. Tueſdayes thunder, plentie of Graine. VVedneſdayes thunder, the death of Harlots, and other blood-ſhed. Thurſdayes thunder, plenty of Sheepe and Corne. Frydayes thunder, the ſlaughter of a great man, and other horrible murders. Saturdays thunder, a generall peſtilent plague, and great death.

But note here, that *Ariſtotle* affirmeth the Lightning after Thunder, but the fire doeth firſt appeare, in that the ſight is before the hearing. If this ſatisfie not, reade the ſecond of his *Meteoron*. And ſo wee proceede to ſhew the kinds of Lightnings.

There are three kinds of Lightnings, to wit, Drie, Moyſt, and Cleare.

DRie Lightnings doe not burne, but cleaue, parte, or diuide. Moyſt, burne not, but alter colour. The cleare are of marueilous natures: for full Barrels thereby are emptied: It melteth money in the purſe: It breaketh the Sword, the purſe and ſcabberd not periſhed, yèa, waxe in them vnmolten.

Of the ſignification of Comets.

COmets ſignifie corruptions of the aire. They are ſignes of Earth-quakes, and of VVarres, chaunging of Kingdomes, and great dearth of Corne : yea, a common death of Man and Beaſt.

Pontanus ſic ſcribens:

Ventorum quoque certa dabunt tibi ſigna Cometæ:
Illi etiam Belli motus ſeráque arma minantur,
Magnorum & clades populorum, & funera regum,
Aquarum ſignificant penuriam, &c.

A Comet what it is.

A Comet is a Flame, working in a drie, hote, ſlymie exhalation, drawne vp to the higheſt parte of the aire. Its matter, or ſubſtance, after it is burnt, and diſperſed, prouoketh winds.

The naturall cauſe of the Sunne eclipſed.

NOthing elſe is the Eclipſe of the Sunne, but the direct putting the body of the Moone betwixt the Sunne and the Earth, or betwixt our ſight and the Sunne: which chanceth only at the chaunge of the Moone.

A

A Corollarie, and Miracle.

BY this, gather the darkneſſe at *CHRISTES* death, not to ſtand by naturall Eclipticall cauſe, but by ſupernaturall, or miracle: For it was at the full moone, as Scriptures witneſſe: which enforced *Dionyſius Areopagita* at the time of *CHRISTES* Paſsion, to ſpeake thus:

Aut DEUS naturæ patitur, aut Mundi machina diſſolvitur.

The cauſe of the Moone eclipſed.

THE Sunne being in the contrary point to the full Moone, enforceth the ſhadow of the Earth, then directly put betweene the Sunne and the *Moone*, toward the moone, hyding more or leſſe of the moone, as ſhee diffe-reth from the Eclipticall.

Some obſerue peſtilent Plagues, ſudden Battels, great Dearth, &c. to enſue theſe Eclipſes: VVhich all we beſeech God to auert from his Choſen.

Many other thinges are gathered by theſe Eclipſes, the which for breuities cauſe are here omitted.

The quantitie of the Sunne, Moone, Starres, &c.

THE Sunne is an hundreth, three-ſcore, and two times as big as the whole Earth:

And the Earth is in bigneſſe one and twentie thouſand, and ſixe hundreth miles: and in thickneſſe, ſixe thouſand, eight hundreth, and threeſcore, and twelue miles.

The quantitie of the *Moone* is the 43. part of the Earth.

The Sunne is ſeauen thouſand times as big as the moone.

The Earth is diſtant from the Firmament, three hundreth, fiftie, and eight thouſand. and foure hundreth, threeſcore, and three miles, and an halfe.

And *Alfraganus* affirmeth, that the leaſt affixed Starre, perfectly ſeene, is as bigge as the whole Earth.

The naturall cauſes of manie Sunnes, or manie Moones.

THeſe come to paſſe, when a thicker Clowd is gathered towards the ſide of the ſunne or moone, in the which the broken beames of the ſunne doe leaue the faſhion and very forme of that ſunne. Thus as followeth, ſay th *Plinius*, in his ſecond Booke, of the Hiſtory of Nature, and thirty one Chapter: No moe ſunnes are perceiued in our time, than three: and they are neuer ſeene, either aboue or beneath the ſunne, but on the ſides: neuer in the night, but only at the ſunne riſing, or going downe.

Notes for letting of blood.

LET Blood at no time without great cauſe, for it bringeth weakneſſe, and many infirmities: But if ye doe, ſee it be after good digeſtion, and faſting, in a faire temperate day. Beware before of all manner exerciſes, as Bathinges, watchinges, carnall copulation, &c. After, vſe fine meates, of light digeſtion, abſtaining from all the aforeſaide, vntill the fourth day.

THE ANATHOMIE OF Mans Bodie, as the partes *thereof are gouerned, by* the twelue Signes *of the Zodiacke.*

Aries, *The Head and the Face.*

Gemini, *arms & ſhoulders.*

Leo, *heart and backe.*

Libra, *reines and loynes.*

Sagitarius, *the thigh.*

Aquarius, *the legges.*



Taurus, *necke and throat.*

Cancer, *breſt and ribbes.*

Virgo, *bowels and bellie.*

Scorpio, *ſecret members.*

Capricornus *the knees.*

Piſces, *The Feete.*

Theſe ſignes are moſt dangerous for blood-letting, the moone being therein, ♈ *Taurus*, ♊ *Gemini*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍ *Virgo*, and ♑ *Capricornus*, with the laſt halfe of ♎ *Libra*, and ♏ *Scorpius*. The reſt are all good, ſo the moone beare no dominion in that member which yee cutte, as is declared before in the *Anathomie*.

FRom the Chaunge of the Moone, to the ſeconde quarter, a meet time to let young folks blood.

From the ſeconde quarter, to the full, good for middle age.

From the full, to the laſt quarter, apt for aged folkes.

From the laſt quarter, to the change, beſt for olde folkes.

In the Spring time, let blood at the right ſide:
In Harueſt time, at the left ſide.

Purgations and Bathings.

THE meeteſt time to take Purgations, Bathinges, &c. is neither in hote, nor colde dayes: That is, from the tenth of *March*, to the twelfth of Iune.

Of Inundations and Floods.

THE Flood is biggeſt at the full moone: becauſe then, diſperſing her vertue, ſhe fil-

leth

leth all places with moyſture. By common experience, joyned with learning, I knowe, that at the Full, the moone loadeth all bodies with humours: and ſo are emptied, growing to the Chaunge.

Of this ſome gather, the fall of Timber at the change of the moone, more to the purpoſe than other times: the Trees then wanting ſuperfluous moyſture, the cauſe of putrifaction.

Omnis putredo ab aqueo humido ortum habet.

Yet of Timber felling.

SCHONER willeth, from the fifteenth day of the moone, vntill the twentie two day, Trees to bee felled: and that after Midſummer, vntill Ianuarie: For then Timber is ſtrong, ſound, and voyde of Worms.

When to ſet, ſow ſeeds, &c.

THE beſt time to ſette, ſowe ſeedes, &c. is when the moone is well ſeated in the ſignes of ♉ *Taurus*, ♋ *Cancer*, ♍ *Virgo*, ♎ *Libra*, and ♑ *Capricornus*. But take heede that it be in the increaſe of the moone.

Planting, and Graffing.

TO plant or graffe, is beſt when the moone

hath

hath her being in any fixed ſigne, either in ♉ *Taurus*, or ♒ *Aquarius*, in the increaſe of the moone.

To cut Haire, and ſhaue.

HAire cut, groweth well, the moone increaſing, being in the ſignes of ♉ *Taurus*, ♍ *Virgo*, or ♎ *Libra*.

Cutting, ſhauing, clipping, &c. in the wane, cauſeth baldneſſe: for what is then cut, groweth little.

Calvitium prohibet Oleum Tartari.

Sheepe-ſhearing.

All you that haue Sheepe, take heede to the Moone:
And when it doth change, then ſheare them full ſoone.
But they that haue none,
Let ſheepe-ſhearing alone.

Of Gelding, and Libbing.

THE beſt time of Cutting, Gelding, Libbing, &c. is when the moone is ſeated in the ſignes of ♋ *Cancer*, ♏ *Scorpio*, or ♓ *Piſces*. But looke that it bee in the wane of the moone.

Nowe ſince wee haue ſuffi-
ciently and at length diſcour-
ſed of the inclination of the Weather, *of Warres*, Sickneſſes, *Dearth*, *&c. Of* the Sunne, *Moone*, Starres, Comets, *Thunders, Lightnings, Earthquakes, &c. Of let-*ting of Blood, of Planting, ſowing, ſetting, libbing, &c. Now ſhall follow many and ſundry perfect Tables, with their true declarations and examples, verie neceſſarie and commodious for all eſtates of perſons, both learned and vnlearned. And therafter, eaſie Rules for ſuch as are not perfect in Tables, to performe all that the Tables import.

THE DESCRIPTION O
this Table following, for the Domi.
nicall Letter, Epact, Golden
number, &c. for euer.

THis Table, as ye may perceiue, is diuided into t parts, as two ſeuerall Tables: The one hath thr columbes, the other foure. And, as yee may vnde ſtand by the Title ouer the head of euery columb The firſt columbe of the firſt Table containeth t yeere of God: The ſecond, the circle of the Sunn and the thirde, the Dominicall letter. And again the firſt and laſt columbs of the ſecond Table, do al containe the yeere of God: the ſeconde, the Gold number: and the third, the Epact. All very orde and perfectly ſet downe: both for times paſt, a times to come for euer, without alteration: whi none other heretofore could euer performe.

The leape yeere, as yee may perceiue by this T ble, happeneth euerie fourth yeere: for when yee d diuide the yeere of our LORD into foure equ parts, then it is leape yeere.

The Golden number, or Prime, is a number th beginneth with one, and increaſeth yeerely by on till it come to nineteene, and then beginneth again And thus may ye find it, To the yeere of God ad on and diuide it by nineteene, the reſt ſheweth the Gol den number for that yeere: And ſo for euer.

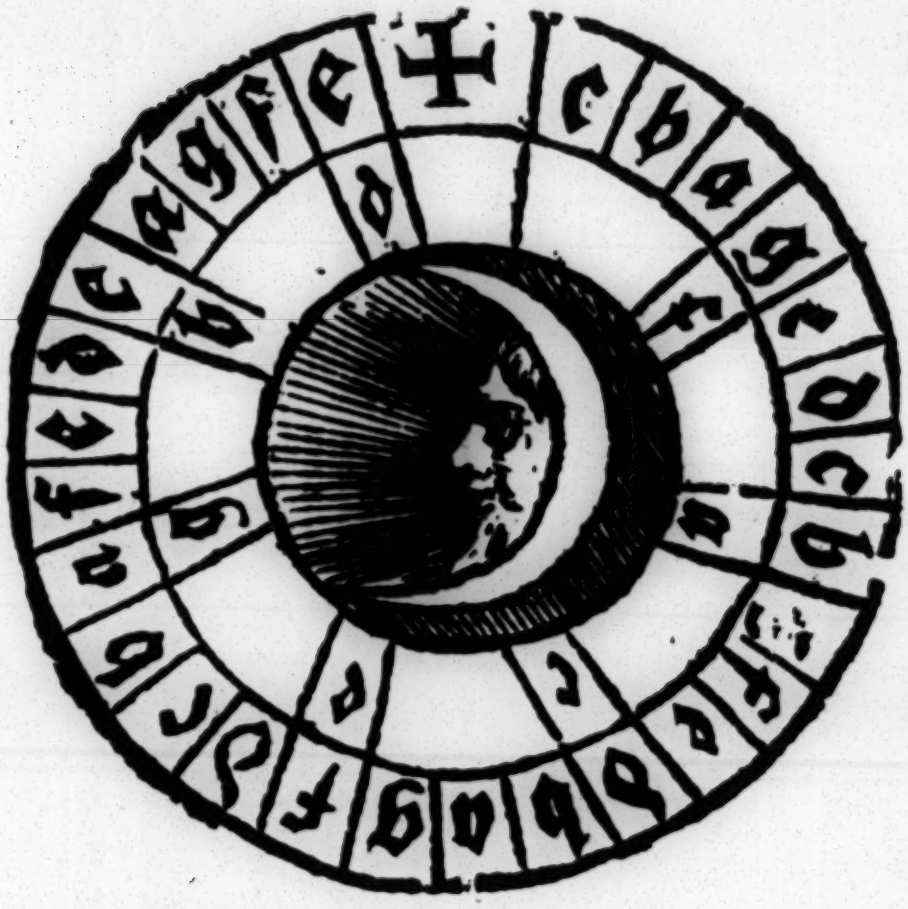
Alſo note, that the Epact beginneth the firſt da of March, and the Dominicall letter, and the Prim the firſt day of Ianuarie, for euermore.

Yeere of god	sun cir.	Dom lett.
1619	5	C
1620	6	B A
1621	7	G
1622	8	F
1623	9	E
1624	10	D C
1625	11	B
1626	12	A
1627	13	G
1628	14	F E
1629	15	D
1630	16	C
1631	17	B
1632	18	A G
1633	19	F
1634	20	E
1635	21	D
1636	22	C B
1637	23	A
1638	24	G
1639	25	F
1640	26	E D
1641	27	C
1642	28	B
1643	1	A
1644	2	G
1645	3	E
1646	4	D

Yeere of GOD.	Golden Number.	The Epact.	Yeere of GOD.
1619	5	25	1638
1620	6	6	1639
1621	7	17	1640
1622	8	28	1641
1623	9	9	1642
1624	10	20	1643
1625	11	1	1644
1626	12	12	1645
1627	13	23	1646
1628	14	4	1647
1629	15	15	1648
1630	16	26	1649
1631	17	7	1650
1632	18	18	1651
1633	19	29	1652
1634	1	11	1653
1635	2	22	1654
1636	3	3	1655
1637	4	14	1656

This Figure ſheweth the Dominicall Letter and Leape yeere for euer.

FIrſt beginne at the vpper ſide of the circle at C, next vnto the Croſſe: and ſo going towardes the right hand, then reckon that A for the yeere of God 1613, and B for 1614,



and ſo foorth rounde about the circle euerie Letter as they followe: And when yee finde two letters vnder o- ther, which happeneth euerie fourth letter, that is Leape yeere: the vppermoſt ſeruing onelie vntill the foure and twentie day of Februarie, and the vndermoſt all the reſt of the yeere.

Note alſo, that there are three hundreth, three ſcore, and fiue dayes, and ſixe houres in a Yeere: and thoſe ſixe houres make euerie fourth yeere foure and twentie houres, and thereby it commeth to paſſe, that euery fourth Yeere is Leape Yeere.

The Deſcription and Uſe of the enſuing *table of the moueable Feaſts for euer.*

CONſider firſt, that this Table of the moueable Feaſtes following, is diuided into fiue partes, or Columbes: The firſt Columbe containeth the Prime, or Golden Number: The ſeconde, the Dominicall, or Sundayes, letter: The thirde, the firſt Sundaye in Lenton, (which is the firſt Sundaye next after Shroue-Tueſday:) The fourth Columbe containeth Eaſter (or Paſche) day: and the fifth and laſt Columbe, ſheweth Whitſunday.

Nowe, for the better vnderſtanding of the vſe thereof, yee muſt alwayes conſider, that when you deſire to knowe vpon what daye of the moneth anie of the aforeſaide Feaſtes ſhall fall, looke firſt what yeere of the LORD it is that yee would knowe them in: And then looke what was, or is, the Prime of that yeere, and the Sundayes Letter, which if yee knowe not by experience, yee may eaſilie finde it in the Table going before: And when yee knowe the Prime and Sundayes Letter, then come to this Table following, and it ſhall ſhewe you your deſire.

EXAMPLE.

I Would knowe in this preſent yeere of our Redemption 1619. when ſhall bee the firſt Sunday in Len:on, Eaſter day, and Whitſunday. Firſt, I finde the Prime this yeere to bee fiue, and the Sundayes Letter to bee C. Then I come to this Table, and firſt, vnder the Title of Prime, I ſeeke the figure of fiue, and when I haue founde the ſame, then I looke downward amongſt the Sundayes Letters, for the next C that is after the Prime, for that is the Sundayes Letter for that yeere: And when I haue founde C, I goe forwarde to the right hande, to the other Columbes, and right ouer againſt C, I finde that the fourteenth daye of Februarie is the firſt Sunday in Lenton: The twentie eight daye of March Eaſter daye: and the ſixteenth day of May Whitſunday, for this yeere. And thus yee maye worke with all other yeeres, as well for times paſt, as times to come, for euer.

The prime	Sund. letter	first Sũ d day Lent	Easter day.	Whitsun-day.
16	D	Feb. 8	Mar. 22	May 10.
5	E	9	23	11
	F	10	24	12
13	G	11	25	13
2	A	12	26	14
	B	13	27	15
10	C	14	28	16
	D	15	29	17
18	E	16	30	18
7	F	17	31	19
	G	18	April. 1.	20
15	A	19	2	21
4	B	20	3	22
	C	21	4	23
12	D	22	5	24
1	E	23	6	25
	F	24	7	26
9	G	25	8	27
	A	26	9	28
17	B	27	10	29
6	C	28	11	30
	D	Mar. 1.	12	31
14	E	2	13	Iune 1.
3	F	3	14	2
	G	4	15	3
11	A	5	16	4
	B	6	17	5
19	C	7	18	6
8	D	8	19	7
	E	9		

A Declaration, for the better vnderſtanding of *theſe Tables following*, ſerving moſt fitly to know the Ebbes *and Floods of all the Portes and* Hauens thorowe the whole World.

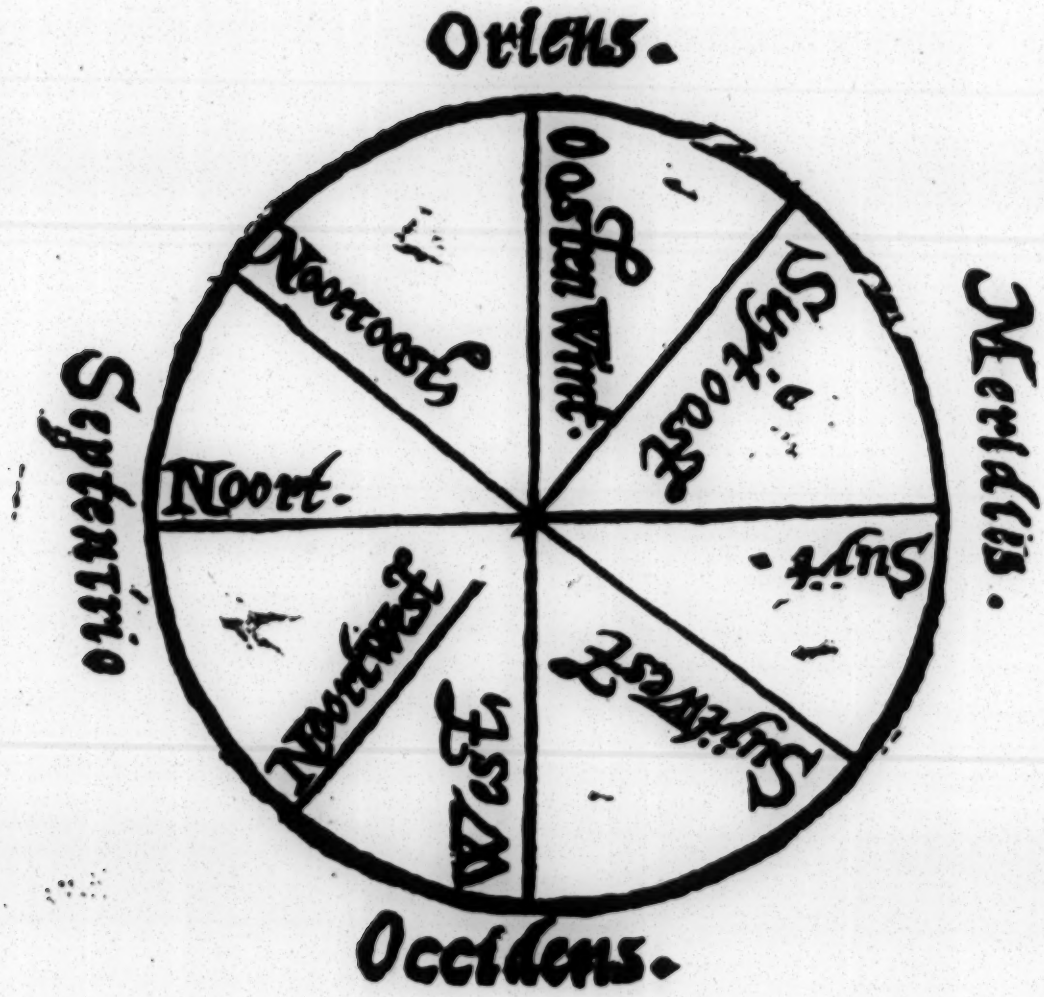
IF at any time you be deſirous to know when it is, or wil be, full ſea, or high water, at any Port, or Hauen, either in *Scotland*, *England*, &c. or wherſoeuer: if firſt by your own knowledge, or by any expert Mariner, yee know, when yee ſee the moone in ſuch a part of the Firmament, that then it is ful ſea at ſuch a haué, then theſe Tables ſhalbe needleſſe for you. But if ye cannot do ſo, and would learne, then reſort to theſe tables: And firſt, conſider with your ſelfe, how many days old the moone is, the day that you deſire to knowe the Tyde: then in the middel of the vppermoſt part of theſe Tables, ye ſhall finde this title, *The age of the Moone*: and right againſt the daye of the age of the moone, you ſhall find, on both ſides, the points of the Fi-

mamẽt, as *South*: *South by West*: *South south west*, &c. and next vnder that title are theſe letters, *H.* and *M.* which ſignifie Hours & Minutes. Then knowing the age of the moone, as aforeſaide, go directly to the title of that place of the firmamẽt, to the which when the moon cõmeth, makes a high water, and there ye ſhall find the exact houre and minute when it is full ſea in that place.

EXAMPLE.

I Would know, at what of the clocke it will bee a full ſea, or high water, at *LEITH* in *SCOTLAND*, vpon the twelfth daye of December, in this preſent yeere of our *LORD* 1619. Nowe firſt I reſorte vnto the direction following, for the age of the moone at all times, and by that rule I doe find that vpon the twelfth daye of December the moone ſhall bee ſeuenteene dayes olde: Then I beholde the Titles in the vppermoſte parte of theſe Tables following, and amongſt them I finde *LEITH*, and directlie vnder the ſame I finde *South West by Southen*, the which declareth, that when the moone is South Weſt by Southen, that then it is a full ſea at *LEITH*: Then I go to the middlemoſt columbe of the

neathermoſte parte of this table, and there I ſeeke for the number of 17, and then toward the right hand of the ſame, direct lie vnder the title where South Weſt by Southen ſtandeth, I finde three houres, and fiftie one minutes, at which time vpon the aforeſaide twelfth daye of December it will bee a full ſea, and high water at *LEITH*. And ſo of all the reſt.



Quinborow. Southhamton Portsmouth.	London Tinmot Hertlep Redban Aberdene. Dundie. S. Andr.	The age of the Moone		Graues Ende.	Frith. Leith. Dumbar. Berwik. Holie Yland.
South.	S. by W	☽	●	S. S. W.	S. w. by S.
H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
12 48	1 33	1 16		1 18	3 27
1 36	2 21	2 17		2 6	3 51
2 24	3 9	3 18		3 54	4 39
3 12	3 57	4 19		4 42	5 27
4 0	4 45	5 20		5 30	6 15
4 48	5 33	6 21		6 18	7 3
5 36	6 21	7 22		7 6	7 51
6 24	7 9	8 23		7 54	8 39
7 12	7 57	9 24		8 42	9 27
8 0	8 45	10 25		9 30	10 15
8 48	9 33	11 26		10 18	11 3
9 36	10 21	12 27		11 6	11 51
10 24	11 9	13 28		11 54	12 39
11 12	11 57	14 29		12 42	1 27
12 0	12 45	15 30		1 30	2 15
North:	N. by E.			N. N. E.	

Along ye coast betweene Tinmot & Flambro hed Poole head of Burdeus thecoast of Bisky Galicia.	From Flambrogh head, to Birlington.	The age of the Moone	Murray. Firth. Betwen Birlington, and Lowerneſſe. Atlands ende of Golph. Oſtend. S. Kath.	Falmot. Sallie, & along ye coaſt to Briſtole and the coaſt of Yreland
South w	S.w.b.w	☽ ●	W.S.W	W. by S
H. m	H. m		H. m	H. m
3 48	4 33	1 16	5 18	6 3
4 36	5 21	2 17	6 6	6 51
5 24	6 9	3 18	6 54	7 39
6 12	6 57	4 19	7 42	8 27
7 0	7 45	5 20	8 30	9 15
7 48	8 33	6 21	9 18	10 3
8 36	9 21	7 22	10 6	10 51
9 24	10 9	8 23	10 54	11 39
10 12	10 57	9 24	11 42	12 27
11 0	11 45	10 25	12 30	1 15
11 48	12 33	11 26	1 18	2 3
12 36	1 21	12 27	2 6	2 51
1 24	2 9	13 28	2 54	3 39
2 12	2 57	14 29	3 42	4 27
3 0	3 45	15 30	4 30	5 15
North E	N.e.by.e		E. N. E.	E. by N

Foy. Lin. Humber. Weymoth. Dirtmoth. Plimmoth.	Briſtole Waremoth.	The age of the Moone	Milford Bridgewater.	Portes, Peter. Porte.
East.	E. by *s.*	☽ ●	East. ſ. e	S.
H. m	H. m		H. m	H. m
6 48	7 33	1 16	8 18	9
7 36	8 21	2 17	9 6	9
8 24	9 9	3 18	9 54	10 39
9 12	9 57	4 19	10 42	11 27
10 0	10 45	5 20	11 30	12 15
10 48	11 33	6 21	12 18	1 3
11 36	12 21	7 22	1 6	1 51
12 24	1 9	8 23	1 54	2 39
1 12	1 57	9 24	2 42	3 27
2 0	2 45	10 25	3 30	4 15
2 48	3 33	11 26	4 18	5 3
3 36	4 21	12 27	5 6	5 51
4 24	5 9	13 28	5 54	6 39
5 12	5 57	14 29	6 42	7 27
6 0	6 45	15 30	7 30	8 15
Weſt.	W, by n		W, N, w	n, w. b, w

Orkney Poole. Orwell. Farhead In the Chanell betwen Farhead and the Mull of Kintyre	Diepe.	The age of the Moone	Douer. Har-wich. Yar-moth. Beleyn.	Calice.
South E	S.e. by ſ	☽ ●	S. S. E.	S. by E.
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
9 48	10 33	1 16	11 18	12 3
10 36	11 21	2 17	12 6	12 51
11 24	12 9	3 18	12 54	1 39
12 12	12 57	4 19	1 42	2 27
1 0	1 45	5 20	2 30	3 15
1 48	2 33	6 21	3 18	4 3
2 36	3 21	7 22	4 6	4 51
3 24	4 9	8 23	4 54	5 39
4 12	4 57	9 24	5 42	6 27
5 0	5 45	10 25	6 30	7 15
5 48	6 33	11 26	7 18	8 3
6 36	7 21	12 27	8 6	8 51
7 24	8 9	13 28	8 54	9 39
8 12	8 57	14 29	9 42	10 27
9 0	9 45	15 30	10 30	11 15
Nor. W	n.w.by n		N.N.W	N.by W

A DECLARATION, FOR the enſuing Table, which ſerueth moſt *fitly to know the exact houre of the* riſing and ſetting of the Sunne: *Together with the length of* the Day and Night.

BEfore wee proceede anie farther, firſt let vs beholde in what faſhion, and in howe manie partes, or columbes, this Table following is contriued: Then firſt, as yee may well perceiue, there are eight columbes, whereof the firſt and ſecond containe onelie the names of the twelue Monethes, as *Ianuarie*, *Februarie*, *March*, &c. The ſecond and the ſeuenth columnes containe the dayes of euerie moneth. The third containeth the exact houre and minute when the Sunne riſeth. The fourth, when the Sunne ſetteth. And the fifth ſheweth the length of the Day: and the ſixth, the length of the Night.

Alſo note, that the moneths of *Iune* and *December* are diuided the one halfe of the month on this ſide of the table, and the other halfe on the other, becauſe in *Iune* falleth the longeſt day, and ſhorteſt night: and in *December*, the ſhorteſt day, and longeſt night.

EX-

EXAMPLE.

THE first day of *Ianuarie*, I desire to kno the rising and setting of the Sunne, al the length of euerie Daye and Night: And finde, in this Table, on the right hand of *Ianu rie*, these figures, running downwards, 1.10.2 which declare the first day, the tenth daye, a the twentieth day, of that moneth. Nowe my purpose, I require the rising and setting the Sunne, with the length of that daye an night, the first of *Ianuarie*, in the Table, vnd the title on the right side of this figure, I find eight houres, thirtie foure minutes, the tim that the Sunne riseth that day. The setting o the Sunne followeth in that order, at three clocke, twentie sixe minutes. The length of th day is sixe hours, fifty two minutes. The lengt of the night is seuenteene houres, eight mi nutes. And so worke with all the moneths i the yeere, with ten and twentie, downe th one side of the Table, and vp the other side, through the whole yeere, and for euer.

Month	Dayes.	Sunne rising.	Sunne setting	Lẽgth of day.	Lẽgth night.	Dayes.	Month
M	D	H. m	H. m	H. m	H. m.	D	M
ber.	10	8.48	3.12	6. 24	17.36	10	Decẽ
	20	8.45	3.15	6. 30	17.30	1	
Ianuar.	1	8,34	3,26	6, 52	17, 8	20	Novẽb
	10	8,16	3,44	7, 28	16,32	10	
	20	7,55	4, 5	8, 10	15,50	1	
Febru.	1	7,33	4,27	8.54	15, 6	20	Octob.
	10	7,11	4.49	9.38	14.22	10	
	20	6,44	5.16	10,32	13,28	1	
March.	1	6,27	5,33	11, 6	12.54	20	Septẽb.
	10	6, 0	6. 0	12. 0	12, 0	10	
	20	5,36	6,24	12,48	11,12	1	
April.	1	5,11	6,49	13,38	10,22	20	August
	10	4.47	7.13	14.26	9;34	10	
	20	4,22	7,38	15,16	8,44	1	
May.	1	4. 3	7,57	15.54	8. 6	20	Iulie.
	10	3,44	8,16	16,32	7,28	10	
	20	3.28	8,32	17. 4	6.56	1	
Iu-	1	3.16	8,44	17,24	6.36	20	
	10	3,12	8.48	17.36	6.24	10	ne.
M	D	H.m	H.m	H. m	H. m	D	M.

The Vſe of the Table following, for to *knowe the exact houre and minute of* the riſing and going downe of *the Moone, and howe* long ſhe ſhineth.

THis Table being diuided in foure partes, or columbes, you may perceiue by the Titles at the heads, that the firſt and ſeconde columbes containe the day of the age of the Moone, the firſt fifteene dayes increaſing, and the laſt fifteene decreaſing: And the two middlemoſt columbes containe, the one the exact houre, and the other the minute how long ſhe ſhineth.

Now, when yee haue once found the age of the moone, in the ſide of the Table, then anſwering therevnto, yee ſhall beholde the hours and minutes of her ſhining, to bee counted from the Sunne ſetting, all the increaſing, till the full, & till then ſhe ſhineth in the euening, and after the full, ſhe ſhineth before the Sunne doeth riſe in the morning, ſo manie hours before the Sunne riſeth, as the table ſheweth: and

for

or her riſing and ſetting doe thus, All the increaſe adde to the houres of the Sunne riſing, he houres founde in the Table, and it ſheweth he houre of her riſing. Againe, adde to the hour of the ſunne ſetting, the houre and minute found in the Table, and that is the houre of her ſetting. Then after the ful for her riſing, doe thus, From the Sunne riſing take the houres found in the Table, borrowing twelue, if the Subſtraction can not otherwayes bee made, and the reſt ſheweth the ſetting of the moone.

Daye of her age. ☽	The time that ſhee ſhineth, H.	M.	Daye of her age. ●
1	0	48	29
2	1	36	28
3	2	24	27
4	3	10	26
5	4	0	25
6	4	48	24
7	5	36	23
8	6	21	22
9	7	12	21
10	8	0	20
11	8	48	19
12	9	36	18
13	10	24	17
14	11	12	16
15	12	0	15
Increaſing.			Decreſing.

EXAMPLE.

THE twenty fiue daye of October, 1618, I finde the moone decreaſing, to bee nineteene dayes old, where-

wherewith I enter the Table of the moo
ſhining, and there I finde ten houres, and twe
tie foure minutes, anſwering therevnto: ſo
ſaye, the moone ſhineth ten houres, and twe
tie and foure minutes, in the morning befo
the Sunne riſe: and the Sunne the ſame dayſ
ſeth at ſeuen a clocke, and thirtie ſixe minute
wherevnto I adde twelue houres, elſe the ſub
ſtraction canot be made, & it maketh nineteē
houres, and thirtie and ſixe minutes: fro
which I take ten houres, and twentie and four
minutes, and there reſteth nine houres, an
twelue minutes, before midnight, at which in
ſtant the moone ariſeth.

Nowe ſhall follow certaine
Rules, briefelie collected, performed
before by Tables, but now done by quick
ſupputation: verie worthie to bee had in
memorie: By the which may bee auoyded carriage
or burthen of Bookes.

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A RVLE TO FINDE THE Golden Number, or Prime, *without any Tables.*

ADDE vnto the Yeere of our LORD, one: And then diuide that Summe by nineteene, and that which remaineth is the Prime, or Golden Number for that Yeere: and so worke euery yeere for euer.

The Epact is euer thus found.

MVltiplie the Prime by eleuen: diuide by thirtie: the remaine is your desire.

These two Numbers beginne at March: Their vse is chiefelie to finde out the Change, Quarters, and full moone, as ensueth.

A Rule to know the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moone.

PVT vnto the Epact all the moneths from *March*, including the moneth of *March*:

Then draw that ſumme from thirtie: and the remaine ſheweth the day of the Change.

Note here, That the Full is vpon the fifteenth daye after the Chaunge. Alſo, if the remaines bee leſſe than fifteene, ſubſtract that leſſe from fifteene, the reſt is the full moone.

If the remaines paſſe thirtie, ſubſtract it from fourtie fiue: and then the full doeth alſo appeare.

To conclude, If from the full moone yee pull fifteene dayes, yee haue the Chaunge going before: The Chaung had, the Quarters are knowne, by adding or taking away ſeauen dayes.

For the Age of the Moone, worke thus for euer.

FIrſt, you muſt adde to the dayes of your moneth the Epact, and alſo as many dayes more as are monethes from *March* vnto your moneth, including both your moneth, and the moneth of *March*. Nowe ſubſtract thirtie, if yee may, and then the age of the moone remaineth. If the number be leſſe than thirtie, then that is the day of her age.

Now

¶ *Now ſhall bee declared what ſignes and degrees the Moone differeth from the Sunne: By the which is gathered at all times, the ſigne and grade wherein ſhee is.*

MVltiplie the age of the moone by foure, diuide by tenne, the quotient ſheweth the ſignes that the moone differeth from the Sunne: the remaine augmented by three, bringeth degrees to bee added.

Yee muſt put theſe ſignes and degrees to the place of the Sunne. The product, I meane the increaſe, or ende of all theſe ſignes and degrees in order counted from the Sunne, declareth the place of the moone in the Zodiacke.

The place of the Sunne *in the Zodiacke, is thus found.*

AT the firſt yee muſt knowe, that vpon the eleuenth of Ianuarie the Sunne is entered into ♒ *Aquarius*: The tenth daye of Februarie into ♓ *Piſces*: The eleuenth daye of March into ♈ *Aries*: The eleuenth daye of April into ♉ *Taurus*: The twelfth day of May

into ♊ *Gemini*: The twelfth daye of Iune into ♋ *Cancer*: The fourteenth daye of Iulie, into ♌ *Leo*: The fourteenth day of Auguſt, into ♏ *Scorpio*: The fourteenth daye of September, into ♎ *Libra*: The fourteenth daye of October, into ♍ *Virgo*: the thirteenth daye of Nouember, into ♐ *Sagitarius*: And vpon the twelfth day of December, into ♑ *Capricornus*. This knowne, the place of the Sunne in the Zodiacke is eaſilie founde, by adding for euerie day paſt any entry, one degree.

EXAMPLE.

I Require the place of the Sunne, the twentie one day of Auguſt, and I finde that the Sun is entred into ♏ *Scorpio* the fourteenth daye of that moneth: now I muſt for euerie daye paſt anie entrie. adde one degree. There are ſeauen dayes paſt that entrie: Then I conclude, the Sunne alreadie to haue place in the eight degree of ♍ *Virgo*, or ♏ *Scorpio*, the twentie day of Auguſt.

How the mooueable Feaſtes are readilie found.

SEeke the Change of the moone in Februarie, for that yeere in the which ye deſire to know

know when any of the mooueable Feaſtes doe fall: and note vpon what day the Change falleth, for the next tueſday after, is Shroue-tueſday: But if the Change be vpon a tueſday, then the next tueſday enſuing is it. The next Sunday, is the firſt Sunday in Lent: Sixe Sundayes after, is Eaſter daye: And the ſeuenth Sundaye after, is Whitſunday.

How to know the age of the Moone, the change, and quarters.

FIrſt learne the Epact, as I haue alreadie inſtructed you in the firſt Table, and alſo in the declaration thereof, for that yeere which ye ſeeke to know the age of the moone: Then reckon how many dayes are paſt of the month in which you deſire to knowe the daye of her age: Put that number to the Epact: Then begin at *March*, and reckon for euerie moneth from him orderlie one, vntill your ſaide daye, including both the moneth of *March*, and alſo the moneth of your ſaide daye: Adde all theſe dayes vnto your former number, putting away as manie times thirtie dayes, as ye find: The reſt is the age of the moone. The age being found, the change is knowne. If yee adde

ſeauen dayes to the change, yee haue the firſt quarter: Then ſeauen dayes, and ſomewhat more, ſheweth the full: And ſo to it adding ſeuen, and ſomewhat more, bringeth the laſt quarter, thus by adding ſeauen vnto the change of the moone.

EXAMPLE.

THE tenth day of Ianuarie, in the yeere of our Lord 1616. I deſire to know the age of the moone: now, I finde the Epact, vntill *March* enſuing, to bee twentie and two: that added vnto ten, maketh thirtie and two: Then eleuen for the monethes from *March* to Ianuarie, including both thoſe monethes, bringeth fourtie and three: Nowe thirtie taken away, there remaineth thirteene, which is the age of the moone that day.

To know how long the Moone ſhineth, worke thus.

FOR her ſhining in the increaſe, multiplie the age of the moone by foure. In the wane augment the reſt of her age which ſhee lacketh of thirtie, by foure: and diuided by fiue, the quotient ſheweth the houres: The remaines, if there bee anie, multiplied by twelue, bringeth minutes to bee added.

Without Tables at all times to know the Tydes.

LEARNE, as is declared, the age of the moone: Alſo remember the houre of the Full or Change, for your place or point which doeth neuer varie: Theſe knowne, then worke as the Example following teacheth.

EXAMPLE.

WHEN the *Moone* is tenne Daves olde, I deſire to knowe at what of the clocke it is, or will bee, a full Sea, or high water, at *LEITH* in *SCOTLAND*: Then I multiplie tenne, by fourtie eight, ſo haue

yee foure hundreth, and foure ſcore. Diuide that by three ſcore, yee haue eight houres: To that adde two, which is the houre of the Full or Chaunge appointed for that place: All then commeth to tenne of the clocke, at which houre it is full Sea at the Hauen of *LEITH*, the moone, as aforeſaide, being tenne dayes olde. If anie thing remaine, they are minutes of an houre. If the houres amount aboue twelue, caſt the twelue away: The reſt is your deſire.

The ende of this Generall Prognoſtication.



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Heere are ſet downe the rea-die, high Wayes, from Edinburgh to London, with the names of the Townes, and diſtance of miles.

From Edinburgh, to Berwicke.

FRom Edinburgh, to Hadington, miles xii
From Hadington, to Cockburns-path xiiii
From Cockburns-path, to Berwicke xiiii

From Berwicke, to London.

FRom Berwicke, to Belford, miles xii
From Belford, to Anwicke, xii
From Anwicke, to *M*orpit xii
From *M*orpit, to New-Caſtle, xii
From New-Caſtle to Durham, xii
From Durham, to Darington, xiiii
From Darington, to Northalerton, x
From Northalerton, to Borrow-bridge, xii
From borrow-bridge, to Wederbie, viii
From Wederbie, to Ferrie-bridge, xii
From Ferrie-bridge, to Duncaſter, x
From Duncaſter, to Scrubie, vii

From

From Scrubie, to Tuxford,	miles	ii
From Tuxford, to New-warke,		x
From New-warke, to Granton,		x
From Granton, to Wethem,		viii
From Wethem, to Stamfore,		viii
From Stamfore, to Stilton,		xii
From Stilton, to Huntington,		ix
From Huntington, to Cakſton,		ix
From Cakſton, to Royſton,		viii
From Royſton, to Ware,		xiii
From Ware, to Walton,		viii
From Walton, to London,	miles	xii

¶ Note, that betweene *Edinburgh* and *Berwicke* are fourtie miles: And betweene *Berwicke* and *London*, two hundreth, and fourtie miles. So the whole ſumme is, two hundreth, and foureſcore of miles, betwixt *Edinburgh* and *London*.

The principall Fayres *of Scotland.*

IANVARIE.

VPon Saint Mungoes day, there is a Faire in Glasgow, and also at Dunkell, the thirteenth day of this Moneth.

FEBRVARIE.

AT Abernethie there is a Faire the first day: and upon the second day, being alwayes Candlemesse day, there is a Faire in Bamfe, Dunkell, and Dingwall.

MARCH.

SAint Monence in Aberdene, Dumfermeling, and Saint Marnochs Kirke, the first day, a Faire. Saint Duthos, in Tanc of Rosse, the sixt day. Saint Cousnan, the eleuenth day. Saint Patricke, in Dumbar-

bartan, and at the the Kirke of Strageith, the ſixteenth day. In Sainct-Iohnſton, the nineteenth day. Sainct Cuthbert, in Langton of the Mers, the twentieth daye. Ladie day, in Weſt-Weems, and Bamfe, the twenty fiue day. Palme-ſunday-e.ſen, in Sainct-Iohnſton.

APRIL.

Sainct Donalde, at the Kirke of Achtheleſſe, the ſeuenteenth day. Marke Euangeliſt, in Dyſert, the twentie three daye. Beltan daye the firſt, the twentie ſixe day.

Whiles in March, and whiles in April.

Skyre-thurſday before Eaſter, or Paſche, in Glaſgow, Dumbartan, Cowper of Angus, and in Elgin of Murray. Paſch-monday, in Cowper of Fife, Lanarke, and Irwin. Low-ſunday after Paſch, in Killimure. And all the Weeke after, the Seneyie of Sainct Androes.

MAY.

Holie Croſſe day, the ſecond Beltan day in Montroſſe, Kinrocher, and in Peebles, the thirde daye. At Bamfe, the ſixteenth day, a Faire.

Whiles in May, and whiles in Iune.

Upon Whitſun-monday, there is a Faire in Glaſgow, Dumbartan, Lanarke, and Jedburgh. Whitſuntueſday, called Pardon day, *in the Chaumrie of Roſſe, and*

and at the Kirke of ſainct Ninians, aboue Kirkadie. Trinitie monday, in Edinburgh *and Brechen, eight dayes. In ſainct Androes one day. In Brunt-yland one day. Trinitie thurſday, in Falkland.*

IVNE.

SAint Barnabie, in Lawder, and Dyſert, the eleuenth daye. Sainct Margaret, in Dumfermeling, the nineteenth daye. Mid-ſummer-daye, beeing ſainct Johns day, in Sainct-Iohnſton, fiue dayes: in Aire foure dayes: in Wigton, Bamfe, and Athelſton, the twentie foure daye. Peters daye, in Falkland, Brunt-yland, Bamfe, and Kelſo, the twentie nine day.

IVLIE.

IN Culroſſe, the firſt day. In Abernethie the ſeconde daye. Sainct Martin of Bullon, the fourth daye. Sainct Thomas, the fifth day. Sainct Palladius, in Fordon, in the Mernes, the ſixth daye. Sainct Andrew, in Glaſgow, the ſeuenth daye. Marie Magdalene, in Linlithgow, *Pettinweeme, and Pethhead, the twentie two daye. In Airth, the twentie foure daye. Sainct Iames, in Forfare, Cowper of Fife, Lanarke, Olde Roxburgh, Kinghorne, and in Muſſelburgh, the twentie fiue daye.*

AVGVST.

ON Lambmes daye, there is a Faire in Atturfe, three dayes long: and in Ennerkeithing, ſainct Androes, and in Dumbartan, the firſt day. Thurſday after in Falkland. Sainct Laurence, in Silkirke, and at the Kirke of Rane, the tenth daye. In Dumblane, and in Rane, two dayes before Kilmahug: and at the Burne of Campes. Ladie day in Dundie, and Bamfe, the fifteenth daye. Sainct Bartlemew Apoſtle, in Linlithgow, Kirkarne of Neil, and in Klakmanan, the twentie foure daye. Sainct Iohns daye, in Sainct-Iohnſton, the twentie ſixe day, a Faire.

SEPTEMBER.

VPon ſainct Geiles day, there is a faire in Elgin, the firſt day. Latter Ladie day, in Stirling, Dundie, and Bamfe, the eight day. Roode day in Carraill, Iedburgh, Dumfermeling, Drumfreis, and Athelſon, the fourteenth day. Matth. Apoſtle, in Linlithgow, the twentie day. S. Michael in Hiaington, Laſly, Air, S. Androes, Creiffe, and Kirkubright, the twentie nine day. S. Ierome, in Bamfe, the laſt day.

OCTOBER.

SAinct Denice, in Aiton, and Peebles, the ninth day. In Dalkeith, and Tolliboll, the tenth day. S. Findok at Dunning, the thirteenth day. S. Luke in Lawder, Kinrocher, and Ruglan, the eighteenth day. Mary Salamine in Stirling, and Kelſo, the xxii. day In Linlithgow, the xxiiii. Fouls fair, in Paſly, & Falkirke, the xxvi. Simon & Iude, in Dyſert, & Falkirke, the xxviii.

NO-

NOVEMBER.

HAllow day, in Edinburgh, *eight dayes: in Falkland, Dumblane, and Ferdyſe, the firſt daye. S. Martin in Dumbar, Cowper of Fyſe, Hamilton, Culroſſe, Kilmahug, and at Martins Kirke, in Strabogie, the eleuenth day. Margaretmes in Dumfermeling, the ſixteenth day. In Bruntyland, the twentie three day. ſainct Andrew in ſainct Johnſton, Peebles, and Chirnſide, the thirtie day, a Faire.*

DECEMBER.

NIcolas, in Aberdene, the ſeuenth daye. Ladie day, in Weſtweems, the eight day. ſainct Duſtane, in Bamfe, and at the Kirke of Deire, *the twentie foure daye. ſainct Thomas, in Glaſgow, the nineteenth daye. ſainct Johns day, in Bamfe, the twentie ſeuen day, a Faire.*

FINIS.


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